

for the payment of invalid and other pensioners for the year ending June, 1861.

Also, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

Both bills were passed.

The consideration of the bill to carry out the treaties with Mexico was resumed, and discussed by Messrs. Webb, Schell, and others, until 1 o'clock.

At the expiration of the hour, the bill was taken up, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to carry out the treaties with Mexico, which was taken up.

Mr. KENNEDY (S. Am., Md.) moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. Johnson's (Dem., Tenn.) resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution were then taken up, when Mr. J. resumed his remarks. He said that when he gave way yesterday, he was speaking of the laws of the North which were in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law. He proceeded to argue that such laws were unconstitutional and nullifying. The Government should execute the laws in every State, and if the enforcement could not be secured by the Federal Government, it would take care to see that a State could not go out of the Union by its own volition, and said that such was the opinion of the founders of the Government.

Mr. Johnson then read extracts from the writings of Mr. Madison, in which the States were called upon to maintain the Union by force, and he said that the same spirit should be shown by the States in the present crisis. He said that the Government had the power to enforce the laws in a State, as they had by the law of the nation. Mr. Johnson then said that the power to enforce the laws was expressly granted by the Constitution to the General Government. If the States set themselves up as judges of the constitutionality of the laws, it is aggression and rebellion. If the Government fails to perform its duty in this respect, it is an end. Mr. Johnson then quoted further from the opinion of Judge Marshall to strengthen his position. He also called attention to the views of Jackson and Webster on this subject, and said that the Government was in a position to maintain the Union by force, and that the States should not be allowed to secede.

He referred in eloquent terms to the association of the struggle for independence, and the great men of the different Central States binding them together. In connection with the idea of a Central Republic might also be mentioned the idea of a Central Republic, which was the idea of the founders of the Government, and which could not be broken up by a single State. The Constitution was intended to be perpetual. When Congress (1793), passed a law taxing distilleries, a part of the people of Pennsylvania refused to pay the tax, and the Government sent troops to enforce the law. The people of Pennsylvania then seceded from the Union, and the Government was forced to use force to maintain the Union.

Now how is it? The duties now are the same—the consequences belong to God. He intended to discharge his duty, whatever the consequences may be. Have we not the power to enforce the laws in the State of South Carolina as well as in any other State? We have the power to enforce the laws in the State of South Carolina as well as in any other State. We have the power to enforce the laws in the State of South Carolina as well as in any other State.

Mr. JOHNSON asked if they voted to protect it now? Mr. DAVIS said if the Senator proposes to play on that word, he supposed they intended to nail to the cross the miserable miscreants who vote for protection when it is unnecessary, and who shrink from it when it is necessary.

Mr. WIGFALL said he corrected the statement the other day. Mr. JOHNSON said he corrected it wrong, then. Mr. WIGFALL said if the Senate chose to pervert facts, he could not help it.

Mr. JOHNSON then went on to further interruption. What was the reason for this? Because our man was not elected. If Mr. Breckinridge had been elected, not one would have wanted to break up the Union; but Mr. Lincoln is elected, and now they say they will break up the Union. He said, "What was the reason for this? Because our man was not elected. If Mr. Breckinridge had been elected, not one would have wanted to break up the Union; but Mr. Lincoln is elected, and now they say they will break up the Union."

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in which he said, "Cotton is king, and it is necessary, the army and navy of England and France will be called upon to protect the culture and transportation of this Government prepared for a state of things like this? Mr. Johnson then quoted from the proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas, "about the secret workings of the British Government in this country to promote secession."

But the United States is to be kept in the Union, and the laws of the United States are to be enforced. The laws of the United States are to be enforced. The laws of the United States are to be enforced. The laws of the United States are to be enforced.

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Mr. SHERMAN said the question was not as to the propriety of the bill, but as to its execution. The Secretary of the Interior has previously said for this appropriation.

Mr. SHERMAN moved a letter to be read from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, stating that the Government of Liberia already has in its possession 1,200 captives of the slave trade, and has only received \$70,000 for their transportation to Liberia. He said that the Government of Liberia would be compelled to protect against any more recaptured Africans being landed on the coast of Liberia.

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**Railroad Accident.**  
BOULDER SPRING, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 19. An engine of the Hackensack Railroad, this morning, ran over a hand-car, containing twenty-two passengers, near Hackensack, instantly killing one person named Remond, and seriously injuring two others.

The road is nearly finished, and was expected to be completed to-day. The hand-car proceeded from the station of the New York and Erie Railroad with passengers for that purpose, followed by the engine. The engine is said to have run away immediately after the collision.

**State of Trade at Buffalo and Oswego.**  
OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.  
The amount of grain in store at Oswego and Buffalo at the present time, according to a carefully prepared statement of the Commercial Times of this city, is 3,500,000 bushels, comprising 1,200,000 bushels of wheat, 1,100,000 bushels of corn, 1,200,000 bushels of barley, 1,000,000 bushels of rye, and 3,000,000 bushels of oats. This does not include the amount stored at Buffalo. The total receipts of grain at Oswego and Buffalo for the season, including those at Wheat, are in the aggregate nearly 50,000,000 bushels.

**ROMEO AND JULIET, AT THE WINTER GARDEN.**

The character of Juliet, as set forth in the acting play arranged for stage representation, extends to the young lady novice certain flattering promises of an easily-won success that are often potent in influencing her selection of this love-romance as the subject of her first histrionic essay. Every charm of face and every grace of manner are shown to the best advantage, and those qualities of high breeding acquired by a life of intimacy with a social circle of intelligence and refinement have members on the stage more telling efficiency than when brought to light the perfect delineation of the high-born Italian beauty.

In the first act of the play, Juliet, having but a dozen lines to speak, and those the merest commonplace, has ample opportunity to recover from the agitation which the vociferous reception of enthusiastic friends is certain to create, and to become accustomed to the novelty of the situation, and rally all her strength and self-possession, before the exigencies of the play make a serious demand upon her powers. The progress of interest is very gradual, and the intensity of the passion increases slowly, and the actress has time to become somewhat familiar with the audience, the footlights, and the business of the scene, before she needs to put forth her powers in a grand effort. Spite of these advantages, Juliet has scenes that tax the best abilities of the tragic actress; and though it unquestionably is a grand triumph for an untried person to make a great success in Juliet, yet if she fails to grasp at once the brightest laurels of the stage, her shortcomings are much more apparent than if she had been content with honors not so brilliant, but which could have been won with efforts far less trying.

The arrow aimed at the sun will not be likely to strike that useful luminary, but it will certainly fly higher than if an object on the Earth had been the target, and the lady who last night appeared as Juliet, though not giving the most thoroughly satisfactory personation of that lovely heroine we have ever seen, has nevertheless more nearly approached a great success than she would have been likely soon to do had she attempted a less pretentious part. Her friends were satisfied with her efforts, and testified their satisfaction by repeated calls before the curtain, and by profuse applause.

The lady's name, as already announced in these columns, is Miss Mary Dinmore, and she is the adopted daughter of Mr. Elliott, the oculist. Not so immature in years that the future will bring her many added charms of person, she is in the full vigor of physical grace and of mental strength. She is 25 years old, or thereabouts, with a face of much beauty and intelligence, an expressive eye, and a voice not powerful, but singularly musical. In the words of the text, she was perfect, and her readings are all sensible and good. In the business of the stage she was as easy as any inexperienced person can be, and she has evidently labored long and endeavored to qualify herself for her last night's undertaking. She was much frightened, and seemed unable to thoroughly regain her self-possession at any time during the play. Her engaging appearance, however, her evident appreciation of the text, and excellent understanding of the fullest meaning of the author, and that kind consideration always granted a lady under similar circumstances, won for her full assurance of applause, that a strict criticism of the performance might possibly fail to justify.

Upon the prompt of a theater full of enthusiastic and interested friends, Miss Dinmore has triumphantly passed the terrible ordeal of a first night, but when that delusive opal of a first night is over, and her histrionic vicissitudes will be less easy won. It is ever a most unenviable duty to dampen the aspirations of young ambition, but we believe that in all cases like this it is best for the profession, for the lady, and for her friends, that the honest truth be told in all kindness, and with all gentleness consistent with plain-speaking and so delicate a subject. Without desiring to criticize, we merely state a fact, when we say that Miss Dinmore's voice, though exerted last night to its utmost strain, was for many whole scenes nearly inaudible in the remote parts of the house. Though she has many unquestioned graces of mind and person that would adorn the profession in which she aspires to shine, we doubt if she has a call to the stage sufficiently imperative to justify the sacrifice of other and more domestic joys. If, as is indicated, she was stimulated to her action by a pure love of art, she can the better bear the unenviable truth that her fine appreciation of dramatic character outruns her individual abilities of dramatic personation.

It is with a full remembrance of all the allowance due a lady, and all the consideration overlooking of artistic shortcomings a novice always claims, that we submit our unwilling opinion, that Miss Dinmore will not speedily attain the power of forcibly representing the leading heroines of the drama. The stage will not lose so much as society will gain should she decline to remain in a firmament in which she may not shine as brightly as the brightest.

Mr. Edwin Booth was the Romeo of the evening, and he gave a most beautiful reading of the part. The first act was especially good, and the dying scene was grand. We have never heard Mr. Booth's equal in delineating the throes of physical anguish, and all his death-scenes are consequently terribly effective. His remarkably graceful carriage and manner stand him in good stead in Romeo, and his appearance and bearing are eminently characteristic of the noble romantic lover. The entire personation was very fine and satisfying, being a rare joy by the fault of Mr. Booth's elevation, which destroys the beauty of so many of his finest scenes.

There are certain rapid transitions in his tones that are unpleasant, and at times he raises his voice into a soft, smothering tone, which gradually degenerates into a whining cadence that is as eminently unnatural as it is thoroughly disagreeable. It is a tone so easily guarded against that Mr. Booth does himself a great injustice, and he admires a positive wrong, in not eradicating a fault that so often ruins the finest passages he speaks.

Of the rest of the company there is little to remark, save to again remind Mr. Dyott and Mrs. Archbold that the person who says for "tutor," "chevot," for "dote," "jew," for "duke," "jake," commits a lingual vulgarity that would be mercilessly laughed at in private life, and that ought to be as mercilessly ridiculed on the stage.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**  
The Board of Education held its last regular meeting on the year yesterday. Mr. President CURTIS in the chair. Nominations were received from the Local Boards for teachers of Evening Schools, according to the by-law regarding the Evening Schools. Some members of the Evening School Committee attempted to obstruct the movement of the new machine, but after a short struggle, in which the Evening School Committee developed a strength of 13 votes, Mr. FARLEY, one of the Committee, and to another of the Committee, Mr. BYRNE, let the easy, and left.

After a prolonged contest all the nominations, which were in due form, were qualified.

**NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.**  
J. FENIMORE COOPER, Mr. McKOWN gives his Lecture on Cooper and Imaginative Literature in Newark on Friday evening.

**FIRE.**—Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building-work establishment owned by Mr. Denison, on Canal street. The building, two stories frame, was erected in 1858, and was then valued at \$20,000. The building was destroyed, and the loss, which, through the efforts of the Fire Department, was saved, with a loss of about \$10,000.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a temporary building occupied by John Rogers as a temporary residence, in the building, which was valued at \$2,000. The building and stock was about \$2,000. The loss, which, through the efforts of the Fire Department, was saved, with a loss of about \$1,000.

**BOLD THEFT.**—On Tuesday evening, while an expressman was delivering a package at No. 203 Second street, Jersey City, his horse and wagon, with two barrels of flour, were driven away by a thief named William H. Barnes, who was the owner of the horse and wagon. The flour was missing.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday afternoon, a young man named William Rivers, employed in the machine-shop of the New Jersey Railroad Company, fell from the top of a right hand car by a circular saw. The hand was subsequently amputated.

**Cambridge Cattle Market.**  
REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, BY GEO. R. FRY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1860.  
Whole number of Cattle at market, 220; about 100 cows and 120 calves. Of Working Cattle, 100; of which, 50 were one, two and three year old.

Prices of Market Cattle at market, \$2.50 per head; first quality, \$3.00; second quality, \$2.00; third quality, \$1.50; fourth quality, \$1.00. Prices of Steers Cattle at market, \$2.50 per head; first quality, \$3.00; second quality, \$2.00; third quality, \$1.50; fourth quality, \$1.00. Prices of Calves at market, \$2.50 per head; first quality, \$3.00; second quality, \$2.00; third quality, \$1.50; fourth quality, \$1.00.

Prices of Sheep at market, \$2.50 per head; first quality, \$3.00; second quality, \$2.00; third quality, \$1.50; fourth quality, \$1.00. Prices of Hogs at market, \$2.50 per head; first quality, \$3.00; second quality, \$2.00; third quality, \$1.50; fourth quality, \$1.00.

The 14th Ward asked for \$43,000 for the purchase of four lots in Young's street for the erection of a building for School No. 1, to run down in the extension of Chambers street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The 14th Ward also asked for \$2,172 for the furniture for their new building in Young's street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

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**THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.**  
WADE'S SPEECH—PROPOSED ACTION OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1860.

Senator Wade is a very able and well-considered speaker to-day, enhancing his own high reputation, and commanding the unqualified respect of his opponents. He was very bold and plain-spoken, at the same time that he forbore to say anything offensive or irritating. It was every way an admirable effort, and left a magnificent good impression on the minds of the immense crowd who admirably listened to him.

Compromising does not seem to be growing in favor. Assuming that a compromise involves substantial concessions on the very points that have just been submitted to the arbitrament of the people, and by them decided in favor of the Republicans, it seems as impudent to exact as it is idle to expect them. On this point Mr. Wade expressed the almost universal sentiment of the Republicans. But the main point is, the Secessionists don't want any compromise. They want to rebel.

The policy of the Republican party in Congress at this moment, is undoubtedly that of a masterly inactivity. They have done nothing to apologize for, or to repeat. They have laid down their principles of political action, and have gone forward and elected an Administration to sustain them. If anybody is dissatisfied with the result, it certainly is not the Republicans. They have accomplished just what they set about to accomplish; nothing more, nothing less. If anybody wishes to break up the Government for this loyal and legitimate action, that is not the fault of the Republicans, and they are in no way responsible for such an unparliamentary design. Neither can they be expected to propitiate the dissatisfied party, by coming forward with, or sustaining measures that look to the surrender of their recent triumph.

In respect to the future action of the Secessionists, it does not look as though they meditated anything very desperate. I expect to see them endeavor to throw legislative obstacles in the way of having Mr. Lincoln declared elected. They, or some of them, would be very glad to throw the Government off its regular track by some small processes of legislative filibustering. After failing here, and failing to exert a surrender of their principles from the Republicans, it is likely they will sullenly retire, declare themselves out of the Union, and proceed to concoct further mischief. So far as I can judge by appearances, these revolutionists, however, mean to proceed very cautiously. They do not net or seem like men who are about plunging into the horrors of a civil war. They appear much like men who are about trying an experiment which they do not design shall be very dangerous to themselves. I think their plan is first to retire; second, to threaten; and third to negotiate. I do not expect to see them even refuse to pay duties at the principal ports of entry in the Southern States, unless perhaps spasmodically. I believe they mean to submit to this oppression for the present, and to hold local and general Conventions to see what shall be done about it, and what line of action shall be pursued, endeavoring all the while, to widen the basis of the Secession movement by roping in the Northern Slave States. I believe the Disunion fever will thus take on a "slow" form, and perhaps exhaust itself before it exhausts the patient